THE DAILY COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1870. NO. 145.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Secretary Boutwell Suggests Immediate Action—Proposition for Competitive Examination for West Point and Annapolis Approved by the President, Secretaries Belknap and Robeson—Breach of Faith of New York "Times"—The Late Indian Massacre—The Mormons Seeking a New Site for Zion—Senate Executive Session—Reduction of Mileage, &c.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1870.

Competitive Examination for West Point and Annapolis.

The National Association of School Men and Superintendents, now in session here, is taking hold of some questions with a good deal of vigor. The leading gentlemen are all strongly in favor of fixing competitive examination as a basis of admission to West Point and Annapolis, and the association has appointed a Committee of three, with Professor Northrup, of New Haven, at its head, to urge the matter on Congress and the administration. He had a talk to-day with the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Inspector General of West Point, and found them very warmly in favor of this policy, and ready to aid the association in every proper manner. Mr. Northrup and others are to appear before the Senate Military Committee to-morrow morning, to present the facts and figures bearing on the points at issue.

Education in the South.

To-day's session of the association was largely devoted to discussions of questions relating to the cause of education in the South. The members are in favor of some aid by land grants, and will probably adopt resolutions defining their position to-morrow. Papers were read by the State Superintendent of North Carolina and Gen. Howard. The latter spoke in support of the transfer of the school work of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Bureau of Education, and in the course of his remarks said that his Bureau had expended three and a half millions for benevolent education, and that benevolent institutions of the North had spent as much more. He favored special aid to start schools, which should then be supported by the States themselves.

Premature Publication.

There has been a great deal of talk here about the premature publication by the New York *Times* of the evidence in the Belknap gold conspiracy case, and General Butler has done a good thing in moving, as he did this afternoon, for an investigation in the matter. This will be made by the Judiciary Committee, and the standing of the members of that Committee is a guarantee that all the facts will be obtained. They are Bingham, of Ohio, Lawrence, of New York, Butler, of Massachusetts, Cook, of Illinois, Peters, of Maine, Mercur, of Pennsylvania, Loughridge, of Iowa, Eldridge, of Wisconsin, Kerr, of Indiana, and Kellogg, of Connecticut. The facts are that the *Times* obtained this evidence just as the other papers did, by giving the strongest possible pledge that it would be used in no way whatever till laid before the House, and the *Times* was the only paper in the country that broke this pledge. The statements current here to-day are that it did this in opposition to the repeated charge of its chief Washington correspondent that it must not be printed in advance, and also against the protest of its assistant correspondent, who happened to be in New York at the time. The second part of General Butler's resolution is understood to be aimed particularly at Keller, the writer of the letters against Whittemore, who wrote him a letter which has been interpreted by some as an effort at blackmailing.

The Funding Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury, within the last day or two, has strongly urged many Senators to immediate action on the funding bill. He says all his advices from Europe show that our credit has rapidly risen since the middle of January, and he regards it as very important that the Government should at once be put in a position where it can avail itself of the advantages now offering. He has letters and cable telegrams from Americans abroad, representing that it is advisable to have early legislation, and the tenor of these communications is such that he is greatly strengthened in the belief that we can get a good thing with our new five per cents, bonds immediately.

The Late Indian Massacre.

The report of the agent for the Piegan tribe of Indians has been received at the Indian Bureau. It shows that the account given by Vincent Collyer did not by any means present the worst features of the affair. There is nothing in the records of the Indian office which surpasses the atrocities detailed in this paper. Several members of the House have been informed of the character of the report, and steps are sure to be taken in Congress looking to dismissing from the service those officers directly responsible for the atrocities committed.

The Mormons Seeking a New Zion.

A private letter to Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, written by a prominent official in Utah, says Brigham Young, with several of the leading Mormons, has started for southern Arizona on a prospecting tour, understood to be for the selection of a new site for Zion in case it is thought best to move from Salt Lake City. The reasons assigned are connected with the anxieties caused by the introduction of Mr. Cullom's bill.

Mr. Bradley's Nomination.

In executive session to-day, instead of taking a vote in the case of Bradley for the Supreme Court, it was agreed, at the request of Southern Senators, to postpone consideration of the matter till the 21st of this month. In the meantime those who desire the appointment of a Southern man, hope to be able to secure the passage of a bill providing that the judge shall be residents of the circuit to which they belong. During the session General Eaton was unanimously confirmed as Commissioner of Education, in place of Mr. Barnard, and will at once enter on duty.

The Corless Steam Engine Patent.

The Senate Committee on Patents, in an examination of the memorial of George H. Corliss, asking an extension of his steam engine patent, found that the original was issued in March, 1849; reissued July 1859; extended March 1863, and will expire on the 16th of the present month. They also found that he had received $171,250 as royalty; $52,500 more as salary, and will get $11,600 from outstanding dues. They thought this was enough for his patent, and, therefore, reported against extension.

Dismissal of Cadets.

The House Military Committee has under consideration the propriety of allowing any cadet to be reinstated at either West Point or Annapolis who is proved to have secured the appointment by the use of money, and is pretty sure to report in favor of dismissal in all such cases.

Wyoming Legislation.

Senator Howard will introduce a joint resolution to-morrow abrogating several of the laws passed at the last session of the Wyoming Legislature, but he does not propose touching that which establishes female suffrage.

Congressmen's Mileage.

The House Mileage Committee will report for reducing the mileage of Congressmen from twenty cents to ten cents per mile by the nearest route.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1870.

COST OF THE MONARCH.

Captain Ward, of the Royal Navy, states at the verbal request of Mr. Scofield, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, the estimated cost of the hull and fittings of the Monarch at £350,000, and the actual cost of the engines and fittings at £66,000.

MR. BRADLEY'S NOMINATION.

The Senate held an executive session on the nomination of Mr. Bradley as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and finally on motion of Mr. Thurman, postponed till the 21st inst. by 31 against 26. Those who took part in the debate from the South were Messrs. Kellogg, Rice and Warner, opposing the nomination. The object of postponement is stated to be affording time for the passage of a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee embracing Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas in one Judicial District, with an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court resident in the Territorial limits.

MEXICO.

Mr. Mariscal, Mexican Minister, has received the following telegram from the Mexican Vice Consul at San Antonio, Texas. San Luis Potosi was occupied by Escobedo on the 18th of February, and General Corona some days before, consequently the two rebellious movements known to exist in Mexico must have been suppressed.

WHITTEMORE'S VINDICATION.

Whittemore's friends in South Carolina have arranged for a series of public meetings in his district, which will be addressed by him in his vindication of his conduct in the disposal of endebtships. The object is to arrange for his re-election to Congress.

THE DOCKERY LIBERALITY BILL.

Last Monday, the Senate being in executive session, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the doors were opened for a moment, and during this unnoticed open session of about one minute he entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the so-called omnibus disability bill, and that motion is still pending. The motive assigned for this action is to reach the case of ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, who is among the number whose disability are to be removed by the bill.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather
Of early spring, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every house. TTSS

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton weak; middling 22½@22⅝c; sales 6,000 bales. Sugar—prime 11½c. Molasses dull and lower—prime 70c. Coffee firm; fair 16 @16½c; prime 17½@17½c.

THE STATE FUNDS.

The Treasury Investigation.

General Irwin Refuses to be Sworn.

He Makes a Statement Declaring His Inability to Furnish Detailed Statements, and Defies Any One to Charge Him with Malfeasance and Attempt to Prove It—Probable End of the Investigation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 2, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-night, Mr. Billingfelt in the chair.

Gen. Irwin's Statement.

Gen. Irwin, ex-State Treasurer, appeared and made a statement to the following effect: That it was absolutely impossible for him at this late date to give a monthly statement of the affairs of the Treasury during his term. No vault account had ever been separately kept by him, but it was all kept by the cashier as a general treasury account, and everything had been transferred to his successor in office. If the Committee asked or expected a detailed statement they expected an impossibility. He was not in possession of the Treasury or its books, and it was unreasonable to ask him to go to the labor and expense of detailed statements after all his accounts had been satisfactorily adjusted.

He Declines to be Sworn.

In answer to a question of Mr. Billingfelt he stated distinctly that he declined to be sworn, or make any statement beyond that already given. The accounts of his administration were in possession of the State and open to the world, and he could render no further service by answering any questions. He then presented the following letters:

From General Hartranft.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1870.
W. W. IRWIN, Esq., late State Treasurer.
Dear Sir:—In answer to your communication of this date, I have the honor to state that at the close of your term of office, on May, 1869, there appeared to be a balance in the Treasury, according to the books of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, amounting to $1,153,291 99, which amount was charged against R. W. Mackey, Esq., the present State Treasurer, at the time he entered upon his duties, by which charge or transfer your account was closed. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Reasons for Declining to be Sworn.

HARRISBURG, March 2.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

Gentlemen: I have been subpœnaed to appear before your body to give evidence upon a subject embodied in a resolution adopted by the Senate of 7th January, 1870. At the close of my term, in

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY MARCH 3, 1870.

THE particulars of the loss of the United States naval ship *Oneida*, on the coast of Japan, as we print them to-day, constitute a distressing chapter of death, sublime heroism and unparalleled inhumanity. The *Oneida* was run down by the British mail steamer *Bombay*, which proceeded on her course without offering the slightest assistance to rescue those on board the *Oneida* from their terrible fate, and the officers of the British ship even neglected to report the collision on coming into port. The sublime heroism evinced in the conduct of the officers of the lost ship will excite an admiration which will be equalled only by the indignation which every one must feel for the inhuman conduct of the officers of the British steamer.

WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

By the passage of the late Reform Bill, it is now apparent that political agitation in England has merely assumed a new phase. The people, strictly so called, are clearly about as far from content as they were before the adoption of that measure. As yet the masses interested in further progress are neither fully aware of what they have gained nor are they all awake to the necessity of acting for themselves in order to bring about the additional changes which they desire. But many signs show that this ignorance in some and lassitude in others are certain soon to pass over into clear views and energetic action. The first and great object which remains to be gained is the representation of workingmen in Parliament. During the agitation of the Reform act, some of its most prominent supporters contended that the right to vote was all that this class desired; that they would not choose to send members of their own body to the House, but would prefer to have their interests maintained by *gentlemen*, as they are technically termed over there, qualified by education and association to do the subject justice. The results of the first election after the passage of the Act seemed to verify this prediction. But since then opinion has grown among the class most directly concerned. Though a powerful division of the workingmen, either really indifferent to actual representation, or controlled by the wealth and influence of those socially above them, uphold aristocratic candidates, the party favorable to representation by their own members is daily increasing in zeal and numbers, especially in the metropolis. Several of the famous champions of popular rights, Mr. BRIGHT being one of them, have much declined in popular favor in consequence of their opposition to the demand. At a meeting in London a few days ago, a workingman said to an American, "If we lose this fight (the election of Mr. OGDEN), it will be as much the fault of JOHN BRIGHT as of any other man. He thinks he and others like him know what we want better than we know ourselves, but we think we are the best judges of that." These were the words of one man, but they express the sentiments of a great multitude at present—sentiments which will pro ably before long be entertained by millions.

When we inquire what it is that these men want, the answer enables us to understand why Mr. BRIGHT, a man of large property, should be alarmed, as he has been reported to be, by his own achievements in the direction of change. From the speeches made at the meeting to which we have referred, we learn the grounds of dissatisfaction with the House of Commons as now constituted. One of the speakers said:

> Capital, in all its forms and interests, is represented there—commerce, banking, manufacture, the landed interest, and the church, all have their specially chosen and talented advocates and representatives, while labor alone—labor which is at the foundation of all—and on which all depends—is shut out and denied a voice. It is true that we have in Parliament a few of the true friends of the working class, and some of the advocate the claims of labor as well as they possess it; but we are thankful for these; but how few possess it in intimate and experimental knowledge of our needs and interests! Not one in ten of them. How can they have. If our condition was what we might imagine it to be—if we had constant employment at good wages; if our families were warmly and decently clothed and comfortably housed; if our wives had sufficient and proper food to make the purchase necessary for the health and comfort of our families; if our children were receiving a good and solid education, instead of nothing in a workhouse, or adding to it to eke out our scanty subsistence by pudding machine or rag grinding; if the rich were not all lords and gentlemen, the bankers, the merchants the manufacturers, the priests, and the lawyers—if we were all as we should be—if we should allow them to continue to represent us, and experiment on us, without regard blessings to us and had not left us destitute of all of them, we might well be content, and say to them:

> "You have done for us all that we could do for ourselves, and we don't care about your services. Go to your great trades-union and rich man's club, the House of Commons. There you will find out some fine things for us; and they have left all of them undone; at the working class, as they have done for us never suffered before; and as they owe to the lords and gentlemen nothing but thankfulness, for all of which we have made up our minds to use that vote for our own purposes, and to try if we can not get along better when we have a few men of our own class in Parliament to speak for us."

Every intelligent reader will understand that the allegations here made go very deep, and that the "not extravagant blessings" which Parliament has failed to secure to the people, are blessings which cannot be secured by any wisdom in the ordinary course of English legislation. And we are, therefore, not surprised to read in another speech delivered on the same occasion by Mr. CARTER, a workingman and actual member of Parliament for Leeds, that he is in favor of the demolition of the Established Church, of the confiscation of land, and of other measures equally fundamental in their remedial effect.

In the cable dispatches published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, a report was given of a late motion and debate in the House on the subject of emigration. Some members thought that Government should aid an emigration scheme, while others denounced all measures of the kind. In connection with this dispatch another passage in the speech of Mr. CARTER, M. P., is interesting. He said—

> Much was said at present about emigration, and the Government was asked to send English work men in battle upon the waste lands of the colonies. Let the Parliaments at most there would be asked of the Government the question: "Why send Englishmen anywhere to cultivate waste lands abroad, when there are plenty of waste lands at home; why not send them there to cultivate the vast tracts in England which now lie idle and waste. Keep only for the pride and pleasure of a few noblemen, and as preserves for their game?" And this question would be asked so loudly and so emphatically that an answer to it could not be evaded.

We may add that Mr. CARTER is described as a man of commanding presence and eloquence. He is not a man to be coughed down.

In anticipation of its probable achievements in the course of time, this workingmen's movement is surely worthy of attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

People who are at all interested in such things must have taken notice of a sort of eclipse of the name of Professor AGASSIZ for some time. Years ago the scientific journals of Europe were wont to sneer at his mistakes and at the exaggerated praises with which his name was always mentioned on this side of the Atlantic. In American journals these attacks were either ignored or repelled as the sugestions of envy or malice. All the time, however, it was known to many that, in high scientific regions not quite so far cast as Boston, the Swiss-American Professor's pretensions as a savant were not spoken of with profound reverence. Boston people were sometimes much shocked by the depths of darkness or the heights of presumption revealed in these criticisms when they accidentally heard of them. They lived on in the belief that with the progress of time and the advance of knowledge from the East, such discreditable misapprehensions would be corrected. We begin to fear that BOSTON will be disappointed. That book on Brazil—the outcome of a scientific expedition, got up regardless of expense, and of which the publication was looked for with such hope and impatience—seems to have been too much for even American enthusiasm. As SCHILLER says: "With dullness even the gods fight in vain." "But then the science! my friend, what fullness of information, particularly about fishes!"

Certainly there is much about fishes in the book; but surely a scientific explorer, furnished as AGASSIZ was supposed to be, with all the knowledges, in such a country as Brazil, ought to have learned something worth reporting in other departments of natural history. As we have already intimated, there are indications that even Americans are beginning to form a correct estimate of the great ichthyologist—or, rather, are growing bold enough to let their estimate of him be known. From a newspaper review of "The Andes and the Amazon," a book by Prof. ORTON, of Vassar College, we learn that the author ventures to tell that at Pebas, a certain village on the Marnnon, "he discovered marine tertiary shells where AGASSIZ said there could be none." Mr. ORTON also ventures to mention that "AGASSIZ puts milkweed in the botanical family of *S. Exaltes!*" The enormity of this offense against the laws of scientific heraldry we do not pretend to appreciate; but it is doubtless something serious. We quote the criticism merely as an illustration of the incipient revolt against the conventional and factitious popular estimate of a really very able man. That the Professor ever himself claimed or relished the childish reverence and admiration with which his Boston worshippers loshed up to him as another HUMBOLDT, we do not believe. He probably did not suffer a moment's uneasiness when the emptiness of his philological pretensions were exploded, years ago, and as a merely very eminent ichthyologist he will be as happy as and more useful than he was when he was reverenced as a consummate master of all the sciences. In fame as in rhetoric, according to the French line,

> "Nothing is beautiful but that which is true."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABROAD.

A few days ago the Senate of Maine, by a vote of three to one, passed a bill for the abolition of capital punishment. This bill, we are told, is likely to be adopted by the lower House also. In connection with this announcement, it is interesting to observe how very deep and widely diffused is the earnestness with which this subject of the death penalty is at present discussed. On the other side of the Atlantic many men of distinguished ability are engaged in investigating the question of its retention or abrogation; and the intensely practical, unsentimental spirit in which most of them appear to pursue their inquiries at length warrants some reasonable anticipation of a final and satisfactory solution of the problem. Every year, in his "Almanac," AUERBACH, the celebrated novelist, lays copious facts and some arguments favorable to abrogation before the many millions who speak the German language. Though AUERBACH is more than a romancer, having written much and well on philosophical subjects, there is, it seems, rather more than sufficient sensibility in his manner of treating the death penalty. In England Mr. J. S. MILL supports the other side. Since early in the first revolution, as our readers know, the subject of the death punishment has, from time to time, been agitated with great interest in France. Perhaps nowhere else have the claims of humanity in the individual criminal as opposed to the safety of society, been considered with more attention. As readers are probably aware the guillotine, the instrument of execution at present used by "the master of lofty functions," as the executioner is sublimely denominated, was first introduced as a beneficent substitute instead of the ancient machinery for taking off.

The scandalous scenes which accompanied the execution of TRAUPMAN some weeks ago, became the occasion of a good deal of excitement in the Legislative Body. M. STEENACKERS protested against the practice of admitting a certain number of journalists to the cell of the condemned during the last preparations, and also against the hideous spectacle of death presented to the worst instincts of the people. In these protests MM. LE HON and PIRE concurred, and demanded that in future the guillotine shall be set up in the interior of the prison. Should this demand be complied with, what becomes of the argument for execution derived from its terrifying effect upon those present? This is the pertinent question asked by a French journal now before us. It has been usual to claim much for the deterrent influence of the awful exhibition of the white dress of the criminal in a moment flooded with blood as the knife does its work. More consistent than his colleagues, says the same journal, M. LEFRANCHOMME, author of the introduction of a proposition to abolish the penalty of death. M. SIMON is celebrated as one of the most eminent living writers on morals, metaphysics, &c. He has edited the works of DESCARTES.

In conclusion, we may say that from present indications and under the existing *regime*, there is probably not much reason to expect the speedy abrogation of capital punishment in France. But on the 1st inst. the German Reichstag voted its abolition by a majority of thirty-nine. In Italy it has been abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of the Ministry, with highly advantageous results.

In our own country the sentiment in favor of the measure seems to be monthly gaining strength. There is evident tendency towards the consideration of the subject as a mere question of expediency, and as the necessity of a movement to secure greater certainly in the infliction of punishment upon offenders, is daily becoming more obvious and urgent, the proposed reform assumes a directly practical aspect of a very interesting character.

A YOUNG woman has been deliberately starved to death at Brattleboro, Vermont, by her halfsister, not from motives of cruelty or vengeance, but in furtherance of a system. The murderess was the graduate and advocate of a so-called hygienic institution, whose teachings were in opposition to the generally received modes of living. By its precepts the victim was done to death in the following style:

> Breakfast—Potatoes, raw apples, biscuits made of water, Graham flour, and sometimes potatoes or baked sour apple sauce without seasoning. Dinner differed only in the addition of steamed rice, water, and fruit similarly prepared. There were only these two meals per day, hence the woman's two days' fast on all kinds of meat were strictly enjoined.

This should prove a lesson to those who insist that nutritious food is injurious to both physical and mental health; if not, it is to be hoped that the verdict of a Vermont jury may produce the desired effect.

COMMANDER SELFRIDGE, of the Darien Canal expedition, has commenced his work of exploration from Caledonia bay on the Atlantic through to the Pacific. When a central point of the Isthmus is reached, a central camp or rendezvous will be formed, from which picket lines of explorers will be sent out in all directions to explore, and report upon the nature of the country which is there expected to show most obstacles to the construction of the canal, the one line selected. Should telegraph wire, which the expedition is provided with, will be used to keep up continuous communication between the several parties and headquarters. It is a matter of regret the expedition could not have commenced operations earlier so as to have had the full advantage of the dry season, which generally terminates about the first of May.

DEWEESE, of North Carolina, shed tears before the Committee, when the Weight-Stamp testimony compelled him to confess he had sold a candleship to a Washington hotel keeper. Says a correspondent:

> "Loweese claimed that he did not at the time realize the enormity of the crime. He was a rich man, and like plenty of others, received his seat for party purposes in his District, where he also spent at least ten thousand dollars of his own money. He was very much affected during his interview with the Committee, shedding tears profusely. He says he feels he is ruined, and will not attempt to return to Congress."

Notwithstanding all this, the case is ontotally unworthy of sympathy. The fact of the man's wealth only makes the bartering the more despicable. Congress will be the better for the next ten years for this investigation.

THE new grain depot, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia, erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at length completed, at a cost of $400,000. The new depot is 535 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 82 feet in height. There are laid down six tracks sufficient to accommodate 600 cars at one time. There are six rows of platform bins, each holding 450 bushels, on one car load. Running across the building, and underneath the bins, are ways for wagons. A wagon can load 100 bushels in three minutes. Wheat and oats are already in the bins, and are being daily received and discharged. Besides all these facilities for transferring grain, there is room within the building for tiering 25,000 barrels of flour.

WHILE in this latitude we are having a remarkably mild and open winter, in Northern Dakota and in the North-western British Possessions on this continent, the weather has for several weeks past been intensely cold and the snow unusually deep, and advices from Russia state that "never before in the memory of man" has such intense cold weather been experienced in that part of the world as during the present winter.

SOUTH PASS CITY, fifty-five miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the point for which thousands will speedily take their departure, when they learn the news. This is contained in a private letter from South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, dated February 22, which says that the Carlso mine, near that place, which is in the Sweetwater mining district, has yielded 405 ounces of gold, of the value of $9,000, from 74 tons of quart—the result of six days' working with a six stamp mill.

THE resignation of Congressman Golladay is a heavy blow to the republicanists in the House, as there they lose a third of their force—Jones of Kentucky and Mungen of Ohio, are all that remain, and it looks as if Mungen was sufficiently connected with the cadet business to authorize his withdrawal from public life.

THE report is started that the cattle supply in Texas and the regions from which the North and East draw their beef is not by a great deal so abundant as has been represented, and that there is good reason for apprehending trouble in this respect in the future.

BOSTON takes kindly to Fechter. He don't fill the house it is true, but then according to the *Post*, "he has made an unmistakable impression on our best scholars and critics." This means a great deal in Boston.

CAMERONIAN RETROSPECT.

An Almost Forgotten Passage in Recent History Revived by a Very Recent Attempt at White Washing.

Readings from Congressional Globe—Representative Dawes on Cameron and His Contracts—Action of the House of Representatives—Vote of Censure—Probable Reasons Why Mr. Lincoln Summarily Dismissed Cameron from the Cabinet.

We have been reading the *Congressional Globe*, and, on the whole, found it rather dry. We cannot commend it for general perusal. Congressional speeches are often prosy, frequently dull, and sometimes stupid. Honorable members occasionally talk nonsense and twaddle; a few talk drivel. *Multum in parvo*, with rare exceptions, has no application in describing the *Globe; parcum in multo* is the fitting phrase.

And yet the *Congressional Globe* is a very valuable publication. As a repository of facts, and of the action of the National Legislature, it is authentic, indeed of the highest authority. The citizen may often consult it with profit, with reference to the business of and the motives which have induced Congressional action. The historian must consult it, as the only authentic source of information of what American Congresses have been; what they have done and how and why they have done it. The *Globe* furnishes also a correct picture of the *personnel* of the National Legislature. It does not, indeed, descend to the *minutiæ* of the age, nativity, stature, dress, complexion, or physical advantages or disadvantages of the individual member. It does not deal in *ante-mortem* biographies except in recording investigations. It does better. Honorable Senators and Reprtentatives are required to speak and act in the presence of the largest audience in Christendom—an interested critical audience, too—that of the whole people. We are brought into a kind of personal contact with even the silent member. We see him; we feel him; we measure him; we judge him. Inexorable *Globe!* your very favors are deceitful.

The *Congressional Globe* is nothing more than a picture, the great merit of which is fidelity to the original. if the picture is found to be uninteresting, the fault is not with the artist.

Let us do the *Globe* justice; we occasionally find some "mighty interesting reading" on its heavy pages, a specimen of which we present below; premising that the italics and head lines are ours. (The surly *Globe* does not deal in italics or head lines:)

Extract from Congressional Globe, Part 2, Second Session 37th Congress, 1861-2, pages 1840-1; House of Representatives, April 25th.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—CAMERON AS A CONTRACTOR.

"MR. DAWES—I stated to the House on a former occasion that the Committee had endeavored to render its action as prompt as possible, and whenever they had discovered what they thought to be a *fraudulent or profligate contract*, to lay it before the proper department, the department cooperating with the Committee in correcting abuses. Arithmetic shows that the Committee had brought back—when this report was made—in dollars and cents into the Treasury, just about the amount of their current expenses; and they have saved in contracts amounts which would seem almost fabulous in other times.

"I may be permitted to allude to a *single contract which was made last September—made by the then Secretary of War himself, Mr. Cameron, to erect at Ames at the Ordnance Bureau and Harper's Ferry Armory the introduction of a proposition to abolish the penalty of death. M. SIMON is celebrated as one of the most eminent living writers on morals, metaphysics, &c. He has edited the works of DESCARTES.*

In conclusion, we may say that from present indications and under the existing *regime*, there is probably not much reason to expect the speedy abrogation of capital punishment in France. But on the 1st inst. the German Reichstag voted its abolition by a majority of thirty-nine. In Italy it has been abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of the Ministry, with highly advantageous results.

In our own country the sentiment in favor of the measure seems to be monthly gaining strength. There is evident tendency towards the consideration of the subject as a mere question of expediency, and as the necessity of a movement to secure greater certainly in the infliction of punishment upon offenders, is daily becoming more obvious and urgent, the proposed reform assumes a directly practical aspect of a very interesting character.

A YOUNG woman has been deliberately starved to death at Brattleboro, Vermont, by her halfsister, not from motives of cruelty or vengeance, but in furtherance of a system. The murderess was the graduate and advocate of a so-called hygienic institution, whose teachings were in opposition to the generally received modes of living. By its precepts the victim was done to death in the following style:

> Breakfast—Potatoes, raw apples, biscuits made of water, Graham flour, and sometimes potatoes or baked sour apple sauce without seasoning. Dinner differed only in the addition of steamed rice, water, and fruit similarly prepared. There were only these two meals per day, hence the woman's two days' fast on all kinds of meat were strictly enjoined.

This should prove a lesson to those who insist that nutritious food is injurious to both physical and mental health; if not, it is to be hoped that the verdict of a Vermont jury may produce the desired effect.

COMMANDER SELFRIDGE, of the Darien Canal expedition, has commenced his work of exploration from Caledonia bay on the Atlantic through to the Pacific. When a central point of the Isthmus is reached, a central camp or rendezvous will be formed, from which picket lines of explorers will be sent out in all directions to explore, and report upon the nature of the country which is there expected to show most obstacles to the construction of the canal, the one line selected. Should telegraph wire, which the expedition is provided with, will be used to keep up continuous communication between the several parties and headquarters. It is a matter of regret the expedition could not have commenced operations earlier so as to have had the full advantage of the dry season, which generally terminates about the first of May.

DEWEESE, of North Carolina, shed tears before the Committee, when the Weight-Stamp testimony compelled him to confess he had sold a candleship to a Washington hotel keeper. Says a correspondent:

> "Loweese claimed that he did not at the time realize the enormity of the crime. He was a rich man, and like plenty of others, received his seat for party purposes in his District, where he also spent at least ten thousand dollars of his own money. He was very much affected during his interview with the Committee, shedding tears profusely. He says he feels he is ruined, and will not attempt to return to Congress."

Notwithstanding all this, the case is ontotally unworthy of sympathy. The fact of the man's wealth only makes the bartering the more despicable. Congress will be the better for the next ten years for this investigation.

THE new grain depot, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia, erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at length completed, at a cost of $400,000. The new depot is 535 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 82 feet in height. There are laid down six tracks sufficient to accommodate 600 cars at one time. There are six rows of platform bins, each holding 450 bushels, on one car load. Running across the building, and underneath the bins, are ways for wagons. A wagon can load 100 bushels in three minutes. Wheat and oats are already in the bins, and are being daily received and discharged. Besides all these facilities for transferring grain, there is room within the building for tiering 25,000 barrels of flour.

WHILE in this latitude we are having a remarkably mild and open winter, in Northern Dakota and in the North-western British Possessions on this continent, the weather has for several weeks past been intensely cold and the snow unusually deep, and advices from Russia state that "never before in the memory of man" has such intense cold weather been experienced in that part of the world as during the present winter.

SOUTH PASS CITY, fifty-five miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the point for which thousands will speedily take their departure, when they learn the news. This is contained in a private letter from South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, dated February 22, which says that the Carlso mine, near that place, which is in the Sweetwater mining district, has yielded 405 ounces of gold, of the value of $9,000, from 74 tons of quart—the result of six days' working with a six stamp mill.

THE resignation of Congressman Golladay is a heavy blow to the republicanists in the House, as there they lose a third of their force—Jones of Kentucky and Mungen of Ohio, are all that remain, and it looks as if Mungen was sufficiently connected with the cadet business to authorize his withdrawal from public life.

THE report is started that the cattle supply in Texas and the regions from which the North and East draw their beef is not by a great deal so abundant as has been represented, and that there is good reason for apprehending trouble in this respect in the future.

BOSTON takes kindly to Fechter. He don't fill the house it is true, but then according to the *Post*, "he has made an unmistakable impression on our best scholars and critics." This means a great deal in Boston.

> *"Resolved*, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties, having no official connection with the Government, in the performance of public duties, which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing by private contract supplies for the different departments, where open and fair competition might be properly invited by reasonable advertisements for proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House."

The resolution was agreed to. The Speaker stated the question next in order to be the adoption of the first branch of the amendment offered by Mr. Holman, as follows:

> "*Resolved*, That *Simon Cameron*, late Secretary of War, by *investing* Alexander Cummings *with control* of large sums of the public money and authority to purchase military supplies, without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by investing the Government in a *number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject-matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.*"

The yeas and nays were demanded. The question was taken and it was decided in the affirmative; yeas 79, nays 45. So the resolution was adopted.

From the above it will be seen, that the impartial *Globe* does not spare even Cabinet officers nor foreign ministers. No statute of limitations can bar its charges.

The above extract from the *Globe* goes far, too, to clear up the point of history, recently mooted, viz.: Did CAMERON resign his place in the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, or was he thrust out? Here we have the secret of CAMERON'S expulsion by Mr. LINCOLN from the Cabinet. With DAWES and his Committee investigating the contract business? Washington seemed to be a little too hot for the Secretary. The climate of Russia was well chosen, and no doubt promoted his health. But if Washington was hot, the Cabinet must have been *very hot*. No man can believe after reading the above history that his resignation was voluntary. And the *ruling passion*, oh how strong was it in his official death!

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Their Fluctuations Since June, 1862

At the end of 1861 the banks generally became unable to redeem their notes and suspended specie payments. The reason of this was the weakness of the United States Treasury, whose demand notes were the accepted circulating medium of the country, but could no longer be redeemed in gold. But the currency remained practically as good as gold until 1862, when the delays of McClellan made it clear the war was to be prolonged, and Congress was driven to issue under the legal tender act large amounts of paper money. In June and July the depreciation became considerable, and all forms of specie disappeared from circulation.

The progressive depreciation of the currency is commonly disguised under the form of a "premium on gold," but in fact, the value of gold has not materially changed during the last few years. It is the paper currency that has been bought and sold, at prices varying according to the varying confidence of the public in its ultimate redemption. To appreciate the course of the national credit, therefore, we should quote the price, not of gold, but of greenbacks. This price has varied as follows. A greenback dollar was worth in cents of real money:

	Highest.	Lowest.
In June, 1862	91¾	
July, 1862	90⅞	83
August, 1862	85⅝	80½
September, 1862	85⅝	83¾
October, 1862	87	77¾
November, 1862	77¾	71
December, 1862	74	71¾
In 1863	81⅝	58
In 1864	66	35
In 1865	78	42½

In 1865 the victories of the Union army put an end to the violent fluctuations in the national credit. Since that time the amount of the currency and the political agitation for a postponement of resumption, aided occasionally by a little speculative excitement, have been the influences which have depressed the value of the currency. But the fluctuations have within narrower limits. The value of a greenback dollar was, in

	Highest.	Lowest
1866	80	58
1867	73¾	66¾
1868	72	66¾
1869	83¾	69
1870 (two months)	90⅝	83¾

The actual appreciation in the value of greenbacks, since the beginning of the present year, will be best understood from the following table, in which is shown the highest value in gold of one hundred dollars in currency for each day since January 1st:

January.	February.
1 $93 50	1 $92 94
2 93 70	2 92 47
3 93 50	3 92 94
4 93 18	4 92 94
5 93	5 92 90
6	6 92 90
7 92 96	7 92 90
8 92 96	8 92 94
9 93	9 92 94
10 93 11	10 93 47
11 93 23	11 93 47
12 93 18	12 93 68
13 93	13 93 68
14 92 87	14 93 90
15 92 87	15 93 90
16 92 94	16 94 04
17 92 94	17 94 04
18 92 94	18 94 12
19 92 94	19 94 12
20 92 94	20 94 21
21 92 94	21 94 21
22 92 94	22 94 21
23 92 94	23 94 21
24 92 94	24 94 21
25 92 90	25 94 21
26 92 90	26 94 21
27 92 90	27 94 21
28 92 90	28 94 21
29 92 90	
30 92 90	
31 92 90	

At 1 P.M. the opening price in the Gold Room, New York, on the first of March—the lowest reached since September, 1862—$109 in greenbacks represents a real value of $92 96 in gold.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

BY SECRET

Send your books, ye tall trees, above,
Tell us, ye birds, what is love?
He's mine forever—my love, my love!
So all the birds upon every bough
Daily recite the lesson as I pass.
All that I know
Learn'd from the birds upon every bough.
"Happy," they say, "all who love."

Dear little birds throughout all the land,
Ye will tell the secret of mine ere long.
But come will be the hour of joy
When I will cry say "how sweet is the song!"
And the flowers will open their eyes to hear
To the fairies that come in the clear moonlight;
And the leaves will murmur it soft and low
To the summer winds that among them go.

Oh birds, will you leave us when the days are cold?
Will the flowers hide in the leaves for fear?
Little brook, will the frost your waves delight?
Will the earth reveal all it was last year?
To the world's shall winter come by-and-by
And flowers leave us? Yes, all these will die,
And the woodland singers are over the seas.
This summer time still to me long will be.

New York still amuses itself, theatrically and musically, to the tune of $500,000 a month, or over three and a half millions a year. Of the $38,000 spent for amusement last month, Booth's box office received $6,420, the largest monthly receipts at that establishment since it was opened. Next came Wallack's with an aggregate of $5,979 for three weeks of Fechter and Nilde's, where Fechter was playing to full houses part of the time, with $3,894. It is somewhat remarkable, I think, that the receipts at Nilde's, which is a smaller house than Wallack's, and which had the great attraction, or what was considered the great attraction, of Fechter, and which, moreover, put up the price of tickets, were three thousand less than at Wallack's.

Chicago has green peas and cauliflowers of this year's growth from California, over the Pacific Railroad.

The Masons in New York are moving in behalf of a great hall. The site at Nineteenth already purchased, is located on the south west corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, directly opposite Booth's theater. It embraces thirty-eight feet eight inches on the avenue, and runs back one hundred and forty-one feet on Twenty-third street. The cost of this property was $240,000, the whole of which sum was paid by the Masons upon the transfer of the deed, with the exception of $87,000, which amount has been since cleared off. The site is, therefore, the sole and unincumbered property of the craft, thus literally verifying their boast that "no profane hand should hold one dollar of claim against it."

At a divorce trial, before Judge Sample, in Minden, La., last week, the principals in the suit, in relating how lovingly they used to live together when first married, became so affected over the recollection of their lost happiness that they commenced crying; the judge followed suit, the audience joined in, and handkerchiefs were in general demand. Judge Sample, when they had all got through crying, suggested to the husband and wife the propriety of trying to live happily together once more. After consultation they concluded to try it again, and the case was thus ended.

A Baltimore woman sent her grocer the following note: "Mr. Tuttle: This here thing has got too much hemp in it for molasses, and not quite enough for a clothes line, so I beg you will exchange it for a paper collar. Sold."

Disraeli, the head of the tory party, is becoming complimentary to this country. In a recent speech he said Englishmen should be "glad to admit and proud to remember, that it can never be said of the American republic that it for a moment tolerated, sanctioned or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy," and that the conduct of this Government throughout the whole Fenian business had been "marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity."

Barrels of pickeral have been taken from the reservoir of the Farmington Water Power Company, in East Otis, Mass., this winter, all caught through the ice. A thousand pounds of good plump pickerel, many of them weighing three pounds each, are often caught in one day.

It is stated that the War Department will soon sell 250,000 pounds of pig lead. The amount of metals on hand at the government arsenal is as follows: ingot copper, 60,385 pounds; pig lead, 6,212,000 pounds; bullets, 22,602 pounds; lead bullets, 1,631,000 pounds; antimony, 418,000 pounds.

The Sleeping Beauty is still living near Union City, Tennessee, and, as usual during the last twenty years, she rouses eleven times in twenty-four hours, remaining awake nine minutes at a time. She looks well, and is said to be very beautiful.

In France, M. Ollivier says there are now 1,200 Roman Catholic priests who earn their livelihood by preaching the streets as caiuans. These are chiefly the victims of espiscopal despotism, the bishops having the power of turning them out of their parishes. Great discontent is felt, and revolt is threatened.

A judge in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, combines with his judicial duties the business of a provision dealer. A newspaper speaks of having seen nice fat beef hanging up in the court room while a case was on trial, besides bins of grain and feed, and sacks of flour strewed about the room. His honor was often obliged to leave the bench and attend to his customers, the excited lawyers, in the meantime, grinding their tobacco between their teeth, while they waited impatiently for his return.

John Robinson's circus met with a singular experience recently in Florida. A keeper attempted to ford a neck of Chattahoochee swamp with his animals, but the alligators swarmed in overwhelming numbers and ate up a camel, a colt, and two dogs, during the passage. The elephant, another camel and another horse fought fiercely and escaped. The battle between the brutes and the alligators and among the alligators themselves for the prey was awful.

The salutatory of the new editor of the Oberlin (Ohio) *News* is brief, but to the point. He says: "We come here to make money and a readable paper."

CUBA.

An Encouraging View of Affairs on the Island and at Washington.

Colonel Lono, the hero of many old adventures in Cuba, has just returned to New York for "secret service," which will develop itself in time. To show the need of the patriots for munitions of war, it is stated that in January Lono and two companions constructed a "ding out" on the southern coast of Cuba, and in it made a trip to Jamaica, whence they brought a ton of gunpowder and a quantity of arms for the Cuban patriots. This looks like being in earnest. Col. Lono also brings intelligence that in the eastern end of the island the insurgents are in a most contented condition. They have established factories for the supply of various needed fabrics; have mariced out, plowed and planted new farms; have opened post roads, and are in every respect a prosperous people. The negroes, freed by the Republican government, are at work on the plantations on wages paid by the government. They are raising cane and corn, turning the banana and plantain into flour and grass into thread and cloth for the soldiers in the field. Money is plenty, both gold and paper; the notes of the Cuban Republic passing readily at par.

We hear from Washington that the House Foreign Committee has devoted much time to the Cuban question; and the sentiment of the Committee is now clearly in favor of prompt action on the part of our government and decidedly against the policy which has been pursued by Secretary Fish. Although no vote has been taken on any of the resolutions before them, the sentiment of the Committee will undoubtedly agree upon the one introduced by General Banks, directing the President of the United States to issue a proclamation of neutrality, placing both the Spanish government and the insurgents on the same footing.

WAS IT AVARICE?

A Citizen of Ohio Improperly Held in a Pennsylvania Hospital.

An interesting case of alleged insanity was before the Philadelphia Courts on Saturday, in which Lewis E. Rosenberg, a citizen of Ohio, applied for his release from the Pennsylvania Hospital, presided over by Dr. Kirkbride. The applicant is a gentleman of some property, which, he actively relates, it is said, are anxious to obtain, and being a consumptive, they had him confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus. On the burning of this institution last year, he was removed to Philadelphia, and, so far as the evidence goes, was received by Dr. Kirkbride without inquiry into his condition. Mr. Rosenberg made a statement to the court which proved him anything else but insane. Judge Allison, in summing up the case, said there was no evidence at all in the testimony of the physicians, and ordered that Mr. Rosenberg should have such medical attendance as he desired. The Philadelphia papers, in reviewing the case, allege that one thing is proven very conclusively, namely, that patients are received by Dr. Kirkbride and treated as if insane upon entirely insufficient evidence. The *Evening Telegraph* says:

> "Notwithstanding all that has been said of late about the management of this hospital, and the instances of wrongful confinement that have been made known to the public, it is evident that there is no obstacle whatever to the incarceration of any body who may be troublesome to friends or relatives on any account. The physicians of the hospital will take anybody who can pay their charges, on any kind of a certificate, and persume as a matter of course that whoever is sent to them must of necessity be insane."

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM SCHOOLEY, an uncle of Wm. H. Seward's wife, died recently at Ypsilanti, aged 102 years. What he remembered hearing Washington say was, "It is a hard thing to bring up men to be slaughtered." This was when young Schooley, aged nine, going to the mill with his brother, in New York, was impressed into Washington's army—horse and all—as a carrier of grain.

MR. BURLINGAME was married to Miss Jane C. Livermore, daughter of one of the solid men of Boston, in 1849, the year after he left Harvard Law School. This step decided his future; instead of going back to Michigan he determined to practise law and reside in Boston. He leaves two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, now twenty-two, graduated at Heidelberg, Germany, about one year ago, with the highest honors ever conferred upon a foreigner. His father bestowed upon him the greatest attention. He has devoted the last year to the study of the languages in Geneva and Berlin. Fortunately for Mrs. Burlingame Edward accompanied his father and mother on a brief recent trip from Berlin to St. Petersburg, and was with his father all the time of his death. Walter Angell Burlingame, their second child, was born in Cambridge. He is now in his nineteenth year, and is studying in Berlin, having been at school at Heidelberg, Germany. He is a promising young man. Gertrude Burlingame is their third child, a bright, promising and beautiful girl of twelve years. She is with Mrs. and Mrs. Edward M. Livermore, who is residing in Cassia, Germany, where Gertrude is attending school.

A more reckless act of vandalism has rarely been committed than the destruction in New York of the greater part of the valuable library of John Austin Stevens, Jr., by Gibbs, the negro janitor of the building. The books were stored by Mr. Stevens during his absence in Europe. Of nine cases of valuable German, Latin, French and Greek works nothing but the covers remain, the leaves having been sold as waste paper by the sailor. The books ranged in value from five to one hundred dollars each, and, of course, which are out of print, it will be a total impossibility to replace. The pecuniary loss to Mr. Stevens cannot be less than ten thousand dollars.

Bishop Simpson says that during the past year the Methodist Episcopal Church has dedicated two churches per day, or seven hundred altogether.

M. Ollivier says there are now twelve hundred Roman Catholic priests who earn their livelihood by sweeping the streets or as cabmen.

John C. Breckinridge is about to take editorial charge of one of the Lexington (Ky.) newspapers.

The Washington correspondent of the London *News* was greatly pleased with Prince Arthur's visit to Washington. On a reception, the reception of Gen. Sherman, says: "I was particularly struck with the well bred air displayed by those present in regard to the distinguished visitor. While the curiosity to see him was not disguised, there was a total absence of any of that pushing and scrambling, which I am sorry to say, may often be seen in Europe among persons who ought to know a great deal better."

W. H. Hurlbut writes to the New York *World*: "Wherever the responsibility may rest for the criminal publication of Mrs. Stowe's Byron story, it was earnestly repudiated in London by Mr. Fields, of whom I am told, by an eminent artist, now in Rome, that he declared the tale should never have appeared in the *Atlantic* had he been in America at the time of its publication."

Says a New York letter: I heard of something extraordinary lately, namely, a Saturday soiree which two ladies gave at their house not far from the Central Park, north, I suppose, $3,000 each. It is incredible, but true, and is the result of years of hard work. Fanny Fern owns her house, worth I suppose, $25,000, but then look at the pay she has drawn from Bonner and the sale of her books. It is said that Alice Cary and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford can only make $2,500 per annum with all their reputations and fertility of production. If that is the case, what do the

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1870.

The local discount market continues well supplied with means fully equal to the demand upon it. Customers at banks have no difficulty in getting their drafts or notes discounted, at the usual rates, and some of our banks accommodate their old customers as low as 7 or 8 p cent. per annum. Custom, however, has established about 9 p cent. as present bank rates for the use of money, and most borrowers seem well satisfied to get loans at this price. Outside applicants for money are supplied at from 10 to 12 per cent per annum. There is quite a scarcity of acceptable offerings on the open market, the banks and deposit houses being able to take nearly all of the good offerings, which are usually sold through the brokers. Excessive dullness characterized the local stock market. The transactions have been so light that it is difficult to establish the correct quotation for many of our best securities. Reports come to us frequently that such and such stocks or bonds sold at prices which are evidently fictitious, and unworthy of mention. In absence of any regular Stock Exchange in our city there is much difficulty experienced in obtaining correct reports.

—There was more steadiness to-day in the gold premium. It is remarked that the late break in the market was the result of a bold speculative surprise and not to legitimate causes. It is now well understood that the party operating this movement contemplate a depression at the same time in gold and Government securities to be followed by a "bull" movement in both. They are understood to have sent out an agent to Europe, for concurrently manipulating the bond markets there, his special mission being first to force up bonds, so to aid the fall of gold here; and, next, that result having been effected, and the clique having supplied themselves with gold and bonds on this market, to force down the price of securities abroad, thereby facilitating an upward reaction in the gold premium. As the discovery of this scheme establishes a strong probability of an upward reaction in gold, the markets have recovered their tone, and show a steady upward tendency.

—The changes in government bonds were very light to-day. The parties engaged in "bearing" gold are understood to be desirous of buying in a large amount of bonds, and the larger dealers are consequently wary about supplying any speculative demand and hold their stock firmly. The investment movement is quiet.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
U. S. Bonds '81	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds '62	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '65	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	112¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	108½	108¾
10-40s	108½	108½	108¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	116¾	115¾		¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116¾	116¾		¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114	113¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, new	111¾	111¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¾	108¾		¼
U. S. Currency	115	115		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, 4th avenue, will show the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

	10:00	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:15	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Erie	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Harlem	142	142	141½	141½	141½	141½
Hudson	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	98	98
Michigan Southern	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Northwestern	70¾	70¾	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
St. Paul preferred	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Toledo and Wabash pref	77	77	77	77	77	77
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton	112	112	112	112	112	112
Ohio and Mississippi pref	77	77	77	77	77	77
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Pacific Mail	91	91	91	91	91	91
Adams Express	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
American M. U. Express	25	25	25	25	25	25
United States Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Merchants' Union Express	25	25	25	25	25	25
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	98¾	98¾		¼
Erie	38	37½		½
Harlem	142	142		
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Mich. Central	98	98		
Mich. Southern	86¼	86¼		
Illinois Central	132	132		
Cleve. and Pitts	89½	89½		
Chicago and North	70¾	71¼	¼	
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾		
Rock Island	110½	110½		
Fort Wayne	97	97		
Chicago and Alton	111½	112	½	
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30¾		
Western U. Tel	82	81¾		¼
Pacific Mail	91	91		
Adams Express	61	61		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	49	49		
American M. U. Ex	25	25		
U. S. Express	50½	47½		3
Merch. U. Ex	25	25		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The improved feeling we have previously noticed continues. Buyers are more numerous and more inclined to operate, though but few sales of any magnitude have been effected. Our rivers are in good navigable order from the headwaters to the mouth. On the landing business was active. So far as relates to the leading articles, we have no particular changes to note. Some dealers evince a disposition to grant concessions in certain staple articles, whilst others are not so disposed. The following are the current rates for the various articles noted:

ASHES—The market is improving, with a moderate demand and dealers are well supplied. Pearls nominal at 9 @9½; potash 7@7½; soda ash 4@4½.

APPLES—We can report a fair trade demand, particularly for good eating ones; extra to choice selling readily at $2 50@3 00; good to prime $2 25@2 50 p bbl; the receipts for some days were limited.

BUTTER—The market being almost bare of choice, the demand continues good with a firm market, and all such that is coming in offered being readily disposed of. We are quoted sales at Weaver's 15 to 18 cents; tubs of dirkins at 36@38c; choice in kegs 32@33c; good weed 28@30c; common and poor 20@25c p lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sells at 6c@7c p gallon.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $4 75 p dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $4 00@6 50 p doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Continued dull; sales prime medium at $2 25; prime navy at $2 30@2 35.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice continues dull with very light demand; sales at 6½ cent.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern qualities at $12 @13 p bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market remains dull with medium and standard brands at 25@25½c, say for 50 to 75 bbl lots, and 28@29c in a retail way.

CIDER—The market remains overstocked; it can be purchased at various prices, viz: common $6 00 p bbl; extra choice sweet is held at $7 00@7 50, as to quality and size of bbls.

DRIED HOMINY—The movements in dried fruits are yet confined to the local trade and filling orders from the country. Speculators do not manifest any disposition towards investing, and there being no margin for shipping the market may still be noted dull and heavy, especially in peaches. The season for consumptive demand is fast approaching, which may revive the trade. Extra choice bright dried apples are held at 6c; prime 7½c; common 7c. Choice dried peaches, halves 10c; common 9½c; quarters 8@8½c.

FEATHERS—The market was steady but not very active. Sales were made at various prices ranging from 75@80c p lb.

FISH—The market is looking up under the influence of an increased demand. No. 1 mackeral, shore, at 16c; double bay 22c; No. 2 do double bay 18c; No. 1 salt herring Lake herring $4 50; take trout $9 00; salt herring $6 00@9 00; cod fish 6½c for large, and 5½c for medium.

HOMINY—Dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices range from $3 00@3 75 p barrel.

FLOUR—The market since our last has exhibited no change beyond the local demand there was no inquiry. Speculation has not been indulged in for some time. The nominal rates are for choice all winter wheat $7 00@7 50; choice spring $6 75@6 50. As the mill rates have undergone no change we omit them.

RYE FLOUR—Dull; we can report small sales at $5 @5 50.

FEED—Market firm; we can report regular sales at 75@75c p dozen.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. Country merchants are coming more freely. Wholesale dealers have been preparing for a big spring business, having refitted their stores with a good stock of the various articles that comes under this head. We quote the following as the current rates:

SUGARS—Fair 11½@12c; fair N. O. 11½c; good 12c; prime 12½c. A coffee sugar 11c; B 11½c; extra C 11½c; crushed and granulated 14½c.

COFFEE—While gold has been declining, coffee has advanced in price nearly correspondingly, owing to its scarcity. We quote good Rio at 23c; prime 25c, and choice 27c.

MOLASSES—N. O., good, at 75c; prime 80c, and choice 90c.

SYRUPS—Lovings 75c; Penns, 65c; four lower grades 50 to 60c. Fancy drips 90@95c p gallon.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7½@8½ p lb; Rangoon, 7c p lb.

S. C. SODA—6@6½c p lb for Kildens.

STARCH—Pearl 9½c; silver gloss 11½c; corn 12c p lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 p bar.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 50; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 00@1 80; Oolong 85c@1 45.

RAISINS—New layer raisins $5 p box; prunes 13½c; currants 12c p lb; Valentia raisins 18@19c p lb.

ORANGES—Sales of Messina at $4 50@5 p box.

LEMONS—Messina $5 00@6 50 p box.

FIGS—We note sales at 14@18½ p lb.

CITRON—Is advancing, with sales at 45c.

STRAW—We note sales of baled oat straw at $12@14 p ton.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9¼ @9½c; rough 6@6½c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a small way at $2 00 p gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@ 13c p lb.

PEAS—Prime to choice are dull; sales at 90@95c for Peachblows, I. S. from store, and 80c on track in bags, and $1 for seconds.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Prime timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $15@22 p ton.

SEEDS—We can report a fair trade demand for clover seed, with sales at $4 25@4 50 p bush, from store, and $4 00 p bush first hands. Timothy is selling at $3 25@3 50 p bush. Flax seed $2 10@2 15 p bush.

BRAN—Prices unchanged with a good supply on hand, with sales at 80@90c p 100.

MILL FEED—Market firm; sales of bran at $12 p ton; middlings at $14 00@15 00; sales of corn $1 65 p cwt; shipstuffs $1.

CORN MEAL—The stock in the market has been light for some days. Holders are firm. We quote kiln dried at 90c; kiln dried at $1 10; common $1 05 p bush.

PROVISIONS—The market was firmer, with an increased demand. A heavy spring business is anticipated. We note sales: Bacon—shoulders at 12½@13c; sugar cured do at 13½@14c; rib sides 15@15c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams 18c; breakfast bacon 18c.

LARD—In tierces 16c; in kegs 17c; in buckets 17½c.

MESS PORK—Sales at $28.

LARD OIL—Sales at $1 35 for extra No. 1, and 90c for No. 2.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 p dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 p dozen.

HAM SMOKAGE—Sales at 15@2 p lb.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one, buyers and sellers generally speaking to a being somewhat apart in their views. The receipts for some time past were limited; the following are the receipts as reported: Red winter $1 10@1 12; white $1 15@1 25; amber $1 10@1 25; sales of car loads; prices mills, red winter $1 10@1 12; white $1 15@1 25; amber $1 10@1 25. The sales dull with a large stock on hand, sales were reported from the mills at $1 10@1 12 for red winter, and $1 15@1 25 for white. Corn dull but no lower, sales of car being reported at 75@76c; sales of small lots at 80c. The receipts have fallen off. Rye—market quiet but unchanged at 85c for although no sales were reported. Oats—the receipts continue fair. Barley—we are reported sales of several car loads Chicago No. 2 spring at 90c; Canada 95c@$1; Canada two rowed $1 00 for a long time.

MALT—Sales at $1 20@1 25.

WHISKY—Sells in a regular way at $1 05 @1 07 p gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good demand and a fair inquiry for export East. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30; No. 2 at 90c@$1.

LARD—Steady; sales at 21c by the car load.

POULTRY—Is in steady demand with sales at 10@12c for dressed turkeys; chickens 14@16c; geese 9@10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Sales of pails 22@25; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

CHEESE—Market steady but unchanged; sales Western Reserve 15c; Young America 17c; Factory 17@17½c; New York State Farm Dairy 18@19c; Eastern Goshen 19½@20c.

EGGS—Steady with regular demand; sales at 30@35c in bags, and $2 25@2 50 in bbls.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market may be said to be at a complete stand-still. There is no movement of any kind under way. There is evidently a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, whilst neither appears willing to give way. How long the market will continue in its present unsettled state time only will determine.

CRUDE

Up to the time of writing this report we have not learned of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal quotations are well supplied, Pearls nominal at 9@9½c; potash 7@7½c; soda ash 4@4½c.

ASHES—We can report a fair trade demand, particularly for good selling ones; extra to choice selling readily at $7 50@8 00; good to prime $2 25@2 50 p bbl the receipts for some days were limited.

BUTTER—The market being almost bare of choice, the demand continues good with a firm market, and all such that is coming in offered being readily disposed of. We are quoted sales at Weaver's 15 to 18 cents; tubs of dirkins at 36@38c; choice in kegs 32@33c; good weed 28@30c; common and poor 20@25c p lb.

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FEED—Market firm; we can report regular sales at 75@75c p dozen.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾.

NEW YORK March 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@6 p cent on call.

STERLING

Dull at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

quiet and lower; opened at 116¼, fell to 115¾, and closed at 115¾. Carrying rates 4@5 p cent. Clearances $7,600,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Weak, closing at about the lowest prices of the day. Bonds are higher here than in Europe, and considerable sales have been made by foreign bankers. Coupons '81 116¾@116¾; do '62 113¾@114; do '64 112¾@112¾; do '65 112¾@112¾; do new 111¾@111¾; do '67 112@112¼; do '68 108½@108¾; 10-40s 108½@108¾. Currency 6s 115¾@115¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull but steady. Tennessees are depressed by the prospective legislation in that State. Missouris 90½; old Tennessees 58; new do 41; old Virginia 67½; new do 63½; old North Carolinas 38; new do 24.

The sub-Treasury bought $1,000 Governments to-day at 110 15-100@110 75-100. The bids aggregated $4,526,700.

STOCKS.

The railroad market was quiet active and animated, with an increased business generally, more especially in Northwestern, Lake Shore and Rock Island, Northwestern shares were the special feature; several cliques were reputed buyers of about 30,000 shares, and continued to force up 72½, and prices at close relative to the short interest, and unfavorable to "bears." Lake Shore advanced to 97, and Rock Island to 110. The advance in other shares was less marked, and only in sympathy. The market closed firm. Miscellaneous list only active in Pacific Mail and Canton; both advanced. Express stocks dull.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 56; Cumberland coal 12; Western Union Telegraph 34½; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 9, do preferred 19½; Adams Express 50½; Wells Fargo 52; American 51½; United States 51½; Pacific Mail 93½; New York Central 98½; Erie 37½; Hudson River 97½; Reading 97½; Michigan Central 98; Michigan Southern 86¼; Illinois Central 132; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 89½; Northwestern 72¼, do preferred 86; Fort Wayne 97; Chicago and Rock Island 110½; Chicago and Alton 112; do preferred 77; Fort Wayne 97¼; Terre Haute 35; do preferred 71; Fort Wayne 97¼; Terre Haute 35; do preferred 71; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; New Jersey Central 97½; Hannibal, Columbus and Cincinnati 74½; Dubuque 110¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Bullion 2½; Caledonia 2½; Eagle & Phœnix 5; Franklin 6; Hecla 8; Quincy 18.

Exports for the week, except specie, $9,321,628.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $75,577,000; currency $4,870,876; general balance $48,537,837.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton lower; sales 58 bales at 29c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 6,677 bbls; flour more steady; sales 7,200 bbls at $4 75@4 90 for superfine State and western; $5 00@5 05 for extra State; $4 95@5 50 for extra western; $5 70@6 30 for white wheat extra; $5 20@6 15 for round hoop Ohio; $5 10@5 25 for extra St. Louis; $5 25@6 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour firmer; sales 200 bbls at $5 60@5 75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without decided change; sales 350 bbls west'rn at $1 01 @1 02. Wheat—receipts 8,000 bush; sales of wheat at 1 00@1 02 for winter red and amber; $1 20@1 21 for white; $1 15@1 20 for winter red and amber western; $1 08@1 09 for No 2 spring; $1 13@1 14 for winter red and amber; $1 15@1 16 for white; $1 20@1 21 for white Michigan. Rye dull; sales 4,000 bush Canada at $1 10@1 12. Barley dull; sales 4,000 bush Canada at $1 40@1 42. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 4,200 bushels; new firm and scarce; old dull and lower; sales 25,000 bushels at 80c for unsound; 82c for mixed western; $1 00@1 01 for old do delivered; $1 01 @1 02 for new do. Oats—Receipts of 6,000 bush; sales dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bushels at 53@55c for western; 57@58c for Canada; 58@59c for Jersey. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; sales 200 pkgs at 9½@10c for pickled bellies; 12½@12¾c for pickled shoulders; 13½@13¾c for pickled hams. Lard—steam firmer; sales 150 tierces at 16½@16¾c. Butter—receipts 3,000 pkgs; sales 1,000 pkgs at 20@30c for Ohio and 30@40c for State. Cheese dull at 10@12c. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

LATER.—Flour closed a trifle lower on common extra. Wheat dull and lower at $1 12@1 15 for No 2 spring; $1 17@1 18 for No 1 spring; $1 20@1 21 for winter red and amber. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats dull and heavy at 52@53c for western; 56@57c for Canada. Barley firmer for rence, for April $2 25 bid, $2 30 asked. Beef steady and in fair demand. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard more active; sales 700 tcs at 16½@16¾c for prime steam, and May at 16¾@16¾c. Egg steady at 29@27c for fresh.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour and grain unchanged and dull. Oats firmer at 50@52c. Provisions dull. Tobacco unchanged and supply better; sales 1 hhds at 5½ to 8c. Whisky dull at 96c. Lard steady at 15½c. Better feeling in provisions, but light mess pork dull and drooping at $26 50@26 75 for new and extra. Bulk meats firm at 10c and 11½c, with a fair demand. Bacon steady at 11½@12c for shoulders, 15½@16c for sides, but sales were made of sides at 15½c. Sugar cured hams 17@18c. Lard steady; sugar-cured hams 17@18c. Butter scarce and firm at 25@30c for choice. Eggs firmer at 25@26c. Cheese 17c, and the demand light. Clover seed dull and nominal at $6 50@6 75. Timothy dull and drooping. Philadelphia; timothy firm at $4 00@4 50. Linseed oil quiet at 85c. Groceries dull and steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged and quiet at 20@22c. Sugar dull; New Orleans 10@10½c; Cuba 9½@10c. Whisky dull and lower at 96c. Iron dull and unchanged. Molasses weak and firm at 70@72c. Coal 11½c. Exchange 1-10 discount, buying. Money market closed.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Tobacco active and steady at 6@8c for logs; 10c for common leaf; 11@12c for good manufacturing; 13@14c for fine lugs; 15@16c for fine shipping leaf. Hemp—nominal at $100@400 for undressed. Flour—XX bakers' unchanged; XXX $5 25; family $5 50@5 75; choice $6 00@6 25; double extra $6 50@6 75; No 1 do $7 00@7 50; choice $7 75@8 00; choice white extra $8 25@8 50; fancy do $8 75@9 00; choice for yellow, 56c for white. Oats dull and drooping at 45@47c. Rye dull at 80@82c. Barley—choice fall, Rye—sales all sales at 75@85c. Whisky dull at 96c. Provisions—Pork dull and drooping; good to fair Louisiana 11@11½c; prime to choice 12½@13c; choice to fancy 13½@14c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; more doing at 12@12½c for common to choice. Pork packed 15@15½c; choice to fancy 16@16½c. Lard—tierce 15½@15¾c; choice to fancy 16@16½

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unclaimable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and nonaccount of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Babst, Charles, Pittston, Pa.
Bell, T. S., Baltimore, Md.
Bougher, Mrs. Nannie, Conemaugh, Pa.
Clark, Miss Mollie, Oil City, Pa.
Comfort, G. G., Moorefield, Va.
Dondis, Miss Mollie, Economy, Pa.
Forbes, W. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gillindie & Barrall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, John W., Wenster, Pa.
Lynch & Fraser, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mize, Peter, Lawrenceville, Pa.
McLaughlin, Miss Mary A., Hopetseville, Pa.
Rose, David D., Midway Station, Pa.
Wigand, A., Salem, O.

THE ICE CROP.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are putting up five car loads of ice daily for their own use.

LIVING STATUES.—The New York *Clipper* says: "Walter Brown leaves for Pittsburgh on the 5th inst., where, we understand, he is engaged to appear in his living statues at Trimble's Varieties."

ASSAULTED.—A man named Schwartz, who keeps a grocery on Penn street, near Seventeenth, was assaulted by four ruffians yesterday morning, and had one of his legs broken during the struggle.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. Wm. Warden, National House, Marietta, Ohio. TTSS

GREAT PICTURE SALE.—We again call attention to the great picture sale of Messrs. Bailly & Co., which will take place at Haseltine's Gallery, 1,125 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. The collection of paintings comprises the works of many distinguished artistes, and the sale should be largely attended.

THE UNIVERSITY RATTLESNAKES.—There must have been something radically defective in the dietetic or hygienic treatment of the pet rattlesnakes belonging to the Western University, as the death of the last of the pair is recorded in the *Collegiate Journal*. The University atmosphere evidently not healthy for snakes.

MARKET RECEIPTS.—The report of Mr. Jas. Moore, Market Clerk, for *February*, shows the following receipts:

Diamond markets	$1,940 68
Fifth ward markets	19 50
Total	$1,951 58

Instead of $633 33, as reported yesterday.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSES.—The four valuable three-story warehouses, Nos. 356, 358, 360 and 362 Penn avenue, opposite the Fort Wayne and Cleveland freight stations, will be sold on the premises this afternoon at auction. Each of this property is situated where all our lines of railroads center, the buildings being new and substantially built, as an investment offer great inducements to capitalists. Property of this description is rapidly appreciating in that part of the city.

THE INCOME RETURNS.—The Assistant Assessors have about completed the distribution of blanks for the return of incomes, and the returns for some time past have been coming in quite freely to the Assessor's office, on Fourth avenue, over the People's Bank. The returns are required to be handed in on or before the 15th of March, so that but few days remain. Those who do not receive blanks are required to make returns, and those who have no income subject to tax must report the fact to the Assessor.

STREET EXPENDITURES.—The pay rolls of the City Engineer and the Street Commissioners, for the cleansing and repairing of streets during the month of February, are as follows:

First District	$586 31
Second District	636 21
Third District	592 96
City Engineer's account	1,061 70
Total	$2,890 67

Of the amount required by the Street Commissioner of the First District, $95 17 was due on the last pay account, and of the amount required for the Second District, $144 78 was likewise due.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Essay Contest of the Senior Class, on the evening of the 11th of March, will close the present term of this excellent College, and the preparations for the event are now going forward with the usual zeal. It is gratifying to be able to say that the term about to close has been more prosperous than the corresponding one last year, and, should the prospects for the spring term, which will commence on Tuesday, 22d March, are indeed flattering. Applications for the admission of boarders and day pupils are almost daily received, and though a month still elapses before the opening of the spring term, but very few vacancies are left. This fact will inform those contemplating sending so that they should make application immediately. The College was never in a more useful and prosperous state, and it has fairly earned its wide and extending patronage.

Aquatic Notes.

Speaking of Aquatics in Pennsylvania, the *Clipper* says: "The Chambers Boat Club of Birmingham, Pa., received one of C. B. Elliott's four-oared shells, of Spanish cedar, on the 25th ult., 45 feet 5 inches long and 20 inches wide, of which they made an immediate trial in the water, and found it to be O. K. It is said to be a "model of beauty." On the 27th ult. the Clipper Boat Club of East Birmingham, received a handsome four-oared shell boat, built in New York, which they launched, and after taking a trial, fully expressed themselves as quite satisfied with their purchase, and now state that they consider themselves able to cope with any four-oared crew in that district. The new rowing club, organized some weeks ago in Pittsburgh, has secured Alexander Nimick as President, and many of the wealthy citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City have lent it such substantial aid that it cannot fail to be a success. The list of membership at the present time embraces about fifty names, some of whom were connected with the old Undine Club. Orders for the construction of shell boats of various kinds have been received for this city, but they will not be shipped until the rivers indicate the approach of summer and of the season for aquatic exercises."

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 2, 1870:

Alvis Hoffman to George Warner; February 26, 1870; 20 acres in Moner township.....$0
Wm. H. Campbell to John Hobson; March 1, 1870; 25 acres in Versailles township.....$4,500
James Satterfield, John Satterfield to Jacob Hoffer; March 2, 1870; 38 by 52 feet on Beech alley, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....$
J. P. Norton to John C. Stevenson; February 19, 1870; 80 by 80 feet on Wade street, Norton's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$519
Wm. H. Brant to John Caughey; January 4, 1867; 44 by 128 feet on Adams alley, Allegheny.....$1,600
M. B. Brown to Russell Errett; November 1, 1869; 48 acres land and coal in Robinson township.....$9,000
Hiram Fulton to Samuel Marshall; February 17, 1860; 95 acres in Pine township.....$2,000
Samuel M. Jones to Sarah Goldthorp; February 5, 1870; irregular lot on Mt. Washington.....$2,100
A. R. Sloan to John H. Page; January 4, 1870; 192 perches in Twenty-third ward.....$1,200
James Morgan to Hugh M. Morgan; October 1, 1867; 253 acres and 25 perches in Moon township.....$7,000
Christ. Stauffer to N. A. H. Diedrich; February 28, 1870; 19 by 95 feet on Boyle street, Allegheny.....$1,500
John Hobson to Wm. H. Campbell; November 23, 1869; 185 by 300 feet in Grazier's plan, Wilkins township.....$1,500
Henry Jahn to J. G. Klaes; February 28, 1870; 20 by 50 feet on Beech alley, Pittsburgh.....$1,200
Adam Reineman and others to Elizabeth Adams; February 1, 1869; lot 14, Reineman's plan, Tenth ward.....$1,800
I. H. Coursin to Isaac Edmundson; January 27, 1870; 42 by 100 feet in McKeesport.....$
Adam Mecullough to John M. Stewart; January 25, 1870; 14 acres and 95 perches in Findley township.....$1,181
Jane Hasson to Alcise Bibler; 19 by 62 feet on Magee street, Pittsburgh.....$900
E. L. Reeler to Matthias Auchhauer, February 26, 1870; lot 27, Harding's plan, Shaler township.....$
James Kelso to James O'Neill, February 21, 1870; 29 by 140 feet on Chartiers street, Allegheny.....$700
Jonathan Gallagher to Fred. Hochnen, September, 1867; 42 by 172 feet on Grant street, Findley township.....$
Thos. R. Maple to Chas. Danner, June 29, 1869; 50 by 100 feet in McLain and Maple's plan.....$

BURGLARY ON WOOD STREET.

Bown's Hardware Store Robbed.

On Tuesday night the hardware and cutlery establishment of Mr. James Bown, No. 136 Wood street, was entered by thieves and robbed of goods amounting to between four and five hundred dollars. Access was obtained to the rear of the store by climbing over the gate opening from Virgin alley. The storeroom was entered by letting down one of the upper sashes, which was held up by pieces of wood nailed to window casting. Once inside, the thieves helped themselves to a number of fine revolvers and fancy pocket knives. The precise value cannot be ascertained, but it is estimated at between four and five thousand dollars. There were two safes, one of which is a burglar-proof, and the other a tin box was removed and damaged in an unsuccessful attempt to force it open. The thieves must have been frightened off, as a steel punch, a small can of gunpowder and a piece of fuse were found lying near the other safe, which they no doubt intended to assault. The police in the vicinity of the store had occasion to rap their nuses at an early hour to quiet some disorderly persons returning from a ball, and the rapping may have alarmed the thieves.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Leased by an Association of Gentlemen —Pleasure Provided for Equestrians.

All lovers of well trained and fast horses will be pleased to learn that the Oakland Trotting Park has been leased by a number of high-toned gentlemen, who have formed themselves into an association, and elected the following officers: President, Major W. D. Spiking; Secretary, Mr. J. W. Knox. Treasurer, W. S. Jackson; Directors, Messrs. W. D. Spiking, Alexander King, John Mc. King, John Lindsey, W. S. Jackson, J. W. Knox, and Frank Ardary. Under such able management the Park cannot fail of being a success. The use and sale of intoxicating beverages on the premises have been entirely prohibited, and even profane or vulgar language will not be tolerated. Dogs will not be allowed on the premises. The trotting park will be devoted to proper purposes, and the services of some of the best driving trainers in the country will be procured, whose duties it will be to break horses to driving gently and with speed, which frequently increases the price of horses to fabulous amounts. Besides this the park will be a place where a gentleman can repair and have a morning or an evening drive on what will be one of the most superior half mile tracks in the country, without annoyance or danger, receiving all the benefits. The low membership has been fixed at the sum of $25 per annum, very low indeed, when it is considered what amount of pleasure may be derived.

WORK, WAGES AND THE BALLOT.

The Lecture by Miss Anthony Last Evening.

Miss Susan B. Anthony lectured at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, upon the subject of Work, Wages and the Ballot. The lecture was one of the most successful of the course and the large audience—composed principally of thinking intelligent people, who, whether they agreed with all of the sentiments of Miss Anthony or not, certainly gave her their earnest attention and warmly applauded some portions of the lecture. Miss Anthony is evidently lectures not for the purpose of receiving applause, but for the purpose of making people understand and be convinced. She takes her position on the stage in a plain and unassuming manner and speaks extemporaneously, and fluently too, reminding one of an old campaign speaker, who is accustomed to talk simply for the purpose of converting his audience to his political theories. She used plain English and plenty of it, for her lecture, although she talked quite rapidly, occupied almost an hour and a half. She clearly evinced a quality that many politicians lack—sincerity. Miss Anthony was introduced by Capt. McLanahan who announced that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton would deliver the last lecture of the course, and said that he had the pleasure of introducing two distinguished orators.

The lecturer said this subject of the education, elevation and enfranchisement of woman was a great question in this nation, and indeed it might be of the whole world. For a hundred years hence the people would look back on these politically benighted days of women with as much surprise and wonder as the next generation after us now looks back on chattelism in this country. The position of the majority of women in every department of life grew out of a false theory of the social arrangements of society are based—that all women are born to be supported by men. In consequence of this theory woman was not educated so as to earn her own living and take her proper place in the world. She was educated to believe that women whose circumstances gave the lie to this theory of society were sheep not among us almost as many women selling to support themselves as there were of those who were supported by others. If you looked in the employment columns of the New York *Herald* there would be found a large percentage of women asking for employment. Out of twelve hundred advertisements eight hundred were those of women. Go down any of the thoroughfares that lead to the great working places in New York city, and there would be seen women wrapped in tattered garments, the very embodiment of misery. If each one of those women were questioned it would be found that most of them were trying to support families.

If we held to the idea that all women were to be supported by men, we should have great asylums for the support of those unfortunate women who were left without protection. A new theory must be adopted that would confirm to facts; that every girl could at once be made to conform to theories. Our people educated their daughters to be ornamental to their husbands, and this was a cruelty, for a large proportion of these women and our country were at some time or other compelled to support themselves and then were educated to a life of luxury they were found unfitted for, and hardly able to secure a poor subsistance. Notwithstanding the particular advantages that women now possessed, they were far too frequently divided in their sympathies. The women interests of the country were not represented as the manufacturers were. In the South, under the old laws, the slaves were protected, but not the laborer. Unpaid or poorly paid labor was not appreciated.

The woman who had to go outside the "marriage bond" to get a living were some now put back and told to stay there. Women should insist upon and receive an equal share of the property along the road they helped to tread.

Women should receive equal wages with man, and this brought us to the consideration of the ballot question. Some might ask what benefit the ballot would confer? In answer to this would be seen in the changes that had taken place in the condition of the negro since he had come into the possession of the voting power. When the granting of the ballot to the negro in the District of Columbia became certain, justice was immediately done to the colored population there in the matter of schools. When other like the colored race down South as soon as they are enfranchised, become elevated to all the privileges of citizenship. Under the same negro wages